



—Cincinnati Post.

SUDDEN SHOWERS

Showered boys and up the street,
Or sherry under sheltering shade;
And school-girl faces, pale and sweet,
Gleam from the shadows about their heads.

Down bang and mother voices call
From alien homes; and rusty gates
Are slammed; and high above it all
The thunder grim reverberates.

And then abrupt, the rain, the rain!
The earth lies gasping, and the eyes
Behind the steaming window-panes
Smile at the trouble of the skies.

The highway smokes, sharp echoes ring;
The cattle bawl and cow-bells clank;
And into towns comes galloping
The farmer's horse, with steaming flank.

The swallow dips beneath the eaves,
And flirts his plumes and folds his wings;
And under the catkins leaves
The caterpillar curls and clogs.

The bumble bee is pelted down
The wet stem of the hollyhock;
And suddenly, in scattered brown,
The cricket leaps the garden walk.

Within the baby claps his hands
And crows with rapture strange and vague;
Without, beneath the rose-bush stands
A dripping rooster on one leg.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Little Old Maid

They called her "the Little Old Maid."

But the words were never spoken in the tone so often adopted when an unmarried woman of uncertain age is referred to as an "old maid." Rather, the way they were said implied a feeling of affection—in a measure, of pity. The phrase was generally uttered with the inflection of voice that we unconsciously adopt when we speak of one afflicted, or of one for whose condition we are sorry and with whom we sympathize, or of some exceptionally delightful child. The Little Old Maid attracted everybody who came in contact with her.

She was nearly 50; yet her features, and the profusion of the silvery hair coiled about the well-shaped head, showed how beautiful she must have been. Her eyes were lovely still, and quite magnetic when she smiled. But it was the strangely sweet expression that lighted up her countenance when she spoke which made her seem so irresistible, and caused people of all classes to feel instinctively that they must come to love her. It was said that old men in her own rank of life, and some of much higher rank—she was the younger daughter of an English baronet, whose forefathers had come unscathed through the Wars of the Roses—often proposed marriage to her still; while effete young decadents, who through dread of ridicule would in the ordinary course have denied that a woman no longer youthful could cast a spell about them, admitted almost enthusiastically that the Little Old Maid was "quite exceptionally fascinating."

Often people wondered why she had never married. Her contemporaries could recall to mind the days when half London had, as they truly said, "raved about her." There were some who sighed when they tried to guess approximately the number of proposals of marriage she must have received in those brilliant days—those days "when all the world was young." Yet, though partial to men's society, and with an exceptionally keen sense of humor that perhaps rendered her company additionally attractive to men, the Little Old Maid had never, even in the memory of her oldest and closest friends, met any man she would have wished to wed. It seemed remarkable, more especially as every woman, the plainest not excepted, is said to meet one at least in her lifetime her true affinity, and that, failing to marry him, she ends by focusing her love upon some less worthy object. The Little Old Maid, however, had no pet dog and no pet cat and no pet bird. It is true that she loved all children with an intensity that in some unmarriageable women might have seemed unnatural. And children, almost at first sight, reciprocated her affection.

The Little Old Maid pushed back the chair from the antique escritoire at which she had been writing letters, when she rose, crossed the room, and reached the electric bell. It was an antique in late autumn. Outside in the square, the fog seemed to be closing in, and she noticed as she passed the shadow of a man in a top hat.

"What time is it?" she asked, glancing at her watch.

He said it was half-past 3.
"Please wind the clock and then post these letters."

When he had closed the door she went back to her writing-table. An addressed envelope lay upon the blotter. Unhooking a little drawer, she took from it two crisp banknotes, folded them in a sheet of paper, slipped them into the envelope, and then re-locked the drawer. Next she lit a small red candle that stood in a silver socket, and carefully sealed the envelope. Later she walked slowly to the corner of Onslow Square, and posted the letter in the pillar-box there.

Punctually once a month, for nearly twenty years, she had gone through this little pantomime. But always she had done it when none was near to see.

Some friends came in at tea-time, and soon after tea they left. The fog, they had told her, was growing denser still. Later, as she sat alone in her cozy boudoir, a strange feeling began to steal over her. She felt uneasy in her mind. An odd sensation of restlessness took hold of her. She had never before been like this, she reflected, and the thought was disconcerting. Twice she rose from her armchair, and walked swiftly across the room to peer out into the darkness. The square was completely shrouded. She gave a little shiver and drew the curtains more closely. And then she switched on more lights. A newsboy with raucous voice passed shouting along the pavement, then passed away into the distance. For a moment she wondered what he had been shouting, though probably, she reflected, the news would not have interested her.

The footman entered with her evening paper. She opened it almost listlessly, and began to glance at the head-



SOMETHING SEEMED TO GRIP HER THROAT.

lines. The strange sensation possessed her still, and her thoughts wandered and were confused. Suddenly she started, then sat up. Something seemed to grip her throat. Her palate grew dry and sticky. Quickly her bosom rose and fell. A livid pallor spread over her face, but she did not faint.

"Tragic death of the Hon. Anthon Fitz-Tempest," were the words she had read in the newspaper.

"We regret to announce," the paragraph ran, "that the Hon. Anthon Fitz-Tempest met with an accident this afternoon which proved fatal."

"A little boy, aged 8, the son of a grocer in Euston Road, while attempting to cross Great Portland Street shortly after 3 o'clock, in the thick fog which still prevails, was upon the point of being knocked down by a motor car when a gentleman who has since been identified as the Hon. Anthon Fitz-Tempest, and who was standing on the kerb, seeing the peril the child was in, sprang out into the roadway to try to save him. This he succeeded in doing, but at the cost of his own life, for, slipping upon the further side of the car, he fell upon his back and was struck on the head by the boot of a horse attached to an omnibus which was coming from the opposite direction, and which, owing to the fog, he had probably not noticed. The blow fractured the base of the skull, and the unfortunate gentleman died while being conveyed to the hospital."

"Born in 1834, the Hon. Anthon Fitz-Tempest was the third son of the late Baron Waterford of Tatham Towers, Derbyshire, and Feilding Baron Northumberland."

In dispassionate language the writer went on to touch briefly upon an incident which a quarter of a century before had created a colossal scandal and had led to the man now dead being sentenced to serve a term of penal servitude. It had been an affair of a peculiarly distressing nature, and from that time onward the name of Anthon Fitz-Tempest had been rarely mentioned. How, ostracized by society and by all his former friends, and known to be almost destitute, he had, since his release, succeeded in obtaining the necessary means of support, none knew, and probably few cared.

The latter part of the report, however, the Little Old Maid had left unread. The paper, tightly clutched in both her hands, lay across her lap. Her face had turned slowly ashen. Her eyes, strained and tearless, stared unseeing into vacancy.

The doctor attributed death to heart failure, for the Little Old Maid had been known to be suffering from a weak heart.

There was nothing, he said, to lead him to conjecture that death could have been brought on or hastened by any sort of shock.

At the inquest held on the body of the Hon. Anthon Fitz-Tempest it was mentioned incidentally that on the evening of the day of the accident an envelope addressed to him and containing two Bank of England notes had been sent through the post and delivered at his rooms after his death. Subsequently the numbers of the notes were published. But the notes were never claimed by any one.

It was not until some months had elapsed that a stranger who had become the possessor of the Little Old Maid's escritoire accidentally discovered in it a secret drawer. The drawer contained some photographs and letters. They were more or less faded and discolored.

But the finder was a woman, and she destroyed them.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Copper Idol Found with Skeletons.

Skeletons are being found in a gravel pit from which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company is obtaining ballast for its extension through western South Dakota from Mission river to the Black Hills. The gravel pit is situated on the eastern end of the extension, near the town of Osceola, and but a short distance from Mission river. In the neighborhood of fifty human skeletons have thus far been unearthed.

Most of them were found at a depth of from four to eight feet beneath the surface of the ground, and all were buried in either a standing or sitting posture. The majority of the skeletons are those of people of a small stature, much below the ordinary or average height of the present North American Indians.

One skeleton, however, is that of a man who in life must have been fully seven feet in height. In close proximity to the skeleton of this giant were found implements of copper and bone, these being found in each of the graves near that of the giant, while in another grave was discovered a copper idol about eight inches in length.

A Vast Difference.

There was never any haste at Aunt Euphemia's table, consequently Dorothy, the youngest of all the nieces and nephews who gathered at Poplar Hill in the summer, had learned what to expect. Everything was served by Aunt Euphemia, and age had strict precedence.

There came a day, however, when Dorothy, returning to the family dining-room after a season spent in her room with a sore throat, found at her place a little delectable apple pie, so small that it seemed as if it must be meant for her alone. Nevertheless she determined to be cautious.

"Am I?" she looked anxiously toward the head of the table, where sat her awe-inspiring relative—"Am I to be aunt for this pie, or is it all mine, Aunt Euphemia?"

Form Helps.

"Of course, it's a very pretty suit," said Miss Angles, "but it's so cheap I'm afraid to take it. I'm afraid before I'd worn it long it would lose its shape."

"Oh, of course," replied Miss Knox, "but then you could put it generously!"—Philadelphia Press.

His Rule.

"What rule do you discard when playing bridge?"

"When I wear my tail coat I discard my tuxedo. But I don't play bridge."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Political Comment.

The Call of the Industries.

From factory, mine and harvest field comes the call for additional workers. At Gary, Ind., the largest steel mills in the world have been opened. They belong to the United States Steel Corporation, which produces about half of the American steel output. Gary is the town which the steel trust has been building. Many millions of dollars have been expended in getting iron and steel works established at that point, and many more millions are to be invested there in the next year. The United States produces 40 per cent of the world's iron and 42 per cent of its steel. And yet it cannot entirely meet the home demand. Iron and steel furnished a considerable part of the \$740,000,000 of manufactures which were exported in 1907, but they also figure in the imports with some prominence. Notwithstanding the expansion in the number and the capacity of the iron and steel works of the country, they are unable to supply all the orders which are pouring in, and thus the foreign furnaces and mills are being drawn upon by American consumers.

Cripple Creek has sent out a call for miners, but it is unable to get as many as it wants. The reason why it can not get as many as it would like to employ is that Nevada and the rest of the gold fields in the United States are sending out their demands for additional workers. In the coal and iron mines of the East and the Central West there is a shortage of workers, and there has been for many months. A like story comes from the copper, lead and zinc regions. In most of the important minerals the United States has a long lead over any other country. It stands second in gold production, having only the Transvaal ahead of it, but in coal, copper and other minerals. For the calendar year 1907 our aggregate mineral product will be over \$2,000,000,000, or more than double that of 1890. We furnish much more than half of all the world's copper, and also more than half of its petroleum, another industry which is calling out for more workers. As the demand for all the minerals is increasing, the production of 1908 is expected to pass far beyond 1907's record. The old days when the United States was third or fourth in the list in coal, iron and steel production are not far behind us in years, but the extent of our lead today makes it hard for us to realize this.

The earlier reports of crop failures are shown by the later returns to be baseless. Not only will we have a full average yield of the cereals, but cotton will be above the mean of the past five or six years. The appeals which the harvest fields are sending out for additional workers show that the grand aggregate of all the crops will not be much below the record figures of 1906. The United States produces a fifth of the world's wheat and three-fourths of the world's corn. The aggregate value of its products of the soil in 1906, which was nearly \$7,000,000,000, was far ahead of that of any other two countries in the world. From present indications the 1908 figures will be closely approached in 1907, and may be equalled. With the farms, the factories and the mines bidding against each other for workers, the condition of the wage earner is especially happy. Although the immigration was 1,000,000 in 1905, 1,100,000 in 1906 and nearly 1,300,000 in 1907, the West and the South are calling loudly for more "help." While the average employer would prefer American workers to all sorts of newly landed aliens, the latter can find employment in the Mississippi valley and throughout the South, at good wages. Immigration bureaus from many of the States west of the Alleghenies and below the Potomac and the Ohio are offering inducements for the immigrants to come in their direction, but the labor shortage still persists. This condition shows the folly of the predictions that business is on the decline. The railroads are hauling more goods than they did a year ago, which means not only that the people are buying more, but that the mills and the mines are producing more. If this is adversity, the country wants all of it that it can get.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Anti-Practical Elections.

The country will get a good idea of the public mind next November, when State elections will be held for Governor in Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Mississippi and Kentucky. In most of these States, too, as well as in some others, the people will choose one or both branches of their State legislatures. These elections will show which way the wind blows, and they will be observed with much interest by persons who are concerned about politics.

The contents in Rhode Island, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey will have no little importance. President Roosevelt carried Rhode Island by 17,000 in 1904, but the State has elected Democratic governors since then and has a Democratic governor now.

New Jersey, which used to be reliably Democratic, is doubtful this year. Maryland was carried by McKinley in 1900, but it gave a majority of 51 to Parker. Massachusetts is usually safely Republican in presidential years, but there is a widespread sentiment for tariff revision in that State, especially among manufacturers, which this year will be doubtful.

These elections in the year preceding a presidential contest are sometimes good indications of the way the country will go a year later. The Democratic landslide of 1892 was forecasted by the election of Governor Bales in Iowa and of Governor Flower in New York in 1891, and Governor Lindbergh of Ohio in 1890, all of whom were Republicans.

The world's gold production in 1903 has been figured at \$370,280,200.

BECOME A DUMPING GROUND.

What Would Follow a Reduction of the Tariff.

If our tariff is reduced, as is seriously proposed, the United States will become the common dumping ground of the German and the British trusts, in competition with each other. The American people can then have the pleasure of buying steel at a very low price, probably less than the cost of production. They will also have, concurrently, the pleasure of finding other employment for many thousands of workmen, as American steel plants shut down in the face of such a competition.

Free traders in this country are relying in their forthcoming assault upon the tariff on the prejudice they may be able to arouse by reason of the fact that a small percentage—a very small percentage, almost infinitesimal as compared with the whole—is sold abroad cheaper than at home. But that is the settled policy of manufacturers in European countries, and especially in the policy of free trade England. If we should lower any of our protective duties below the point of adequate protection European manufacturers would go after this market—the richest and the greatest in the world—if they had to give their goods away. And their people at home would applaud them for doing it, expecting to reap their reward later on. Meantime, with American industries crippled, millions of our laborers would be without employment and hence unable to sustain the tremendous buying power that the country now possesses, and which is the foundation of our unexampled prosperity.

We went all through this experience only a few years ago, but some of us seem to be itching for another term at it. If they keep on fussing we shall get it.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Shots From Tariff's Speech.

Never was such united opposition to any national measure by the railroads so strong as that against the rate bill. The Elkins bill was supported by the railroads because it eliminated the penalty, which the rate bill restored.

If the rate bill was harmless, why was it so strongly opposed?

The evil of overcapitalization would not justify federal restraint, but the practice tends to divert money from improvements into the pockets of dishonest speculators.

Interstate roads should not be allowed to issue stock or bonds without a certificate from the Interstate Commerce Commission that the securities are issued for legitimate railroad purposes.

"I am opposed to government ownership."

The new law will lead to the settlement of claims without suit, as in many cases of personal injuries.

There must be something more than union of capital and plant before the law is violated; either coercion to buy from one concern or put a competitor out of business.

Secret rebates enabled the Standard and the sugar trust to reap illegal harvest.

"I think the imprisonment of one or two managers of unlawful trusts would have a healthy effect."

State legislatures have complete control of what shall be done with a man's property on his death.

"I do not favor federal legislation now to reduce swollen fortunes by income or inheritance tax."

The Wall Street slump was not due to the President's policies.

The laws must not punish guilty rich and let the guilty poor escape.

Bryan's theories are based on distrust of the honesty of individuals.

The tariff question will be up to Congress at the proper time.

Dr. Roosevelt's Prescription.

Wall Street should be happy. It has wanted a word from President Roosevelt during one of its paroxysms over the jugglings of high finance and has received a prescription written out in plain English which every one can understand. Here it is right from the doctor's eagerly awaited address at Provincetown:

"Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, not let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this government—the people through their government agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they are behind the breastworks of corporate organization."

Individual patients have found the medicine a trifle bitter, but now that it is put beyond all manner of doubt that there is to be no change in treatment there should be no end to peevish and futile tricks. The alarmists have played their little game and lost.

As for Wall Street collectively, it has one big certainty to tie to amid its many uncertainties. It knows exactly what the government will do and may make its plans accordingly. Meantime, business will continue to flourish as it has right along while lamentations filled the air.—Chicago Record-Herald.

How Men Learn.

Men learn the value of a condition, as they do the worth of an article, by its loss. When tariff reform gets in the saddle and property is ransacked, among the numbers at the grave of the departed will be thousands who have been prejudiced by chatter with reference to the wrongs done in protection's name. And the queer part of it is that they will not in their prejudices, if they have to part with their clothes.—Des Moines Capital.

ARM GARDEN

produce of the orchards of Wexler has lately been advertised by a fruit-growing exhibition at that place. One of the features was 2,000 yards of model orchard, containing examples of the choicest sorts of fruit. It is well to be reminded that commercial fruit growing on the most up-to-date lines has made progress overseas outside Canada, the States and the antipodes.

Value of Corn Stalks.

The true value of foods to the farmer is in the proportions of protein and ash (mineral matters) contained. If corn is exchanged for bran and bran is used on the farm as food for stock, there is brought on the farm more protein than is contained in corn, as well as a larger proportion of the phosphates (bone-forming elements) than the corn contains. The manure from bran is also much more valuable than that from corn, and when a fair price can be obtained for corn it may be to the advantage of farmers to sell their corn and buy bran for stock. When the corn crop is planted the fodder should be considered as one-half the crop expected. The crop of fodder from a field of corn should be equal to value to the grain taken therefrom, and yet the fodder is wasted and the grain saved. In fact, if the fodder is given no better treatment than it receives on some farms it would be cheaper to drive into the fields, pull the ears from the stalks, throw them into a wagon and haul direct from the field to the crib, leaving the stalks standing, than to expend labor in cutting it into shocks, with the additional work of husking the grain after the corn is shocked, as it will save labor by so doing, if the fodder is to be wasted, especially as it is a very disagreeable task to husk the corn in the field in cold weather.

Growing Protein Feed.

Protein foods, so essential in feeding live stock, can be grown far more cheaply than they cost in the market. On this subject Wallace's Farmer says:

The experience of the last thirty years has shown that a balanced ration can be grown on the farm without the purchase of any feeds containing protein, as, for example, bran, oil meal or cotton seed meal. It has shown that forty pounds of silage and eighteen pounds of good clover hay will make a fairly well balanced ration for an ordinary cow; in other words, that a ton of silage will furnish half the ration of an average cow for fifty days; and that an acre of good corn that will yield fifty bushels to the acre will furnish from eight to twelve tons of silage.

The farmer who has corn of this character and clover, or clover and timothy, or alfalfa meadow that will yield from two to three tons of hay per annum can easily figure on the number of cows he can keep on a definite number of acres during the winter season. The number of acres of pasture that will be required will depend upon the character of the pasture and the season; but usually on the care he takes of his pasture.

Every dairyman who is keeping from ten to twenty cows should, therefore, begin to study the silage question very thoroughly. This is one of the topics that should be discussed not merely at institutes, but at the firesides in every dairy community.

The great obstacle in the way of the individual farmer using the silo is not the cost of building it, which, considering its capacity, is not as great as the cost of a barn would be. It is rather in the cost of machinery necessary to convert the corn into silage, and of the help needed at that particular time. Here is where co-operation comes in.

Life and Diseases of Grapes.

The author of a Texas bulletin presents data covering a period of nineteen years, secured for the most part from his records of an eight-acre grape vineyard planted in 1890-7 near Denison, Tex. The soil in this vineyard is a light sandy soil from 6 inches to 3 feet deep, with a red and yellow clay subsoil. The land has had but one application of fertilizer, consisting of a heavy coat of cotton-seed meal some twelve years ago. Data have also been collected from vineyards grown on different soils, including "black waxy" and lime soils.

In table 1 the relative longevity, health and vigor of twenty-six species of grapes grown in the vineyard at Denison are noted. The species usually found native to lime soils are distinguished from those native to sandy soils. Table 2 gives the names of each variety cultivated, the specific blood, the number of vines of each planted in 1897, and the number and percentage alive in 1905, together with notes on the color, economic value and use of the fruits, and condition of the vines in 1905. The varieties are noted which have been found suitable for "black waxy" soils with clay subsoils, and for "black waxy" and "adobe" soils underlain with white rock as near as two feet from the surface.

The author presents data on extensive personal observations and reports secured from different experiments in Texas on the adaptability of different varieties of grapes for the lime soils in Texas. It is stated that all species and varieties grow well in sandy soils where carbonate of lime does not exceed 25 per cent of the soil. Some species will flourish in soils which contain as high as 50 to 60 per cent of lime.

Varieties much subject to rot and mildew are not recommended for planting in the humid forest region of East Texas unless spraying with sulphate or carbonate of copper solution is thoroughly attended to. Grapes are not considered to succeed well in heavy or sticky soils on account of late frosts and fungus diseases.

The best time of paying for the farm is to make it productive.

Keep the weeds from securing a start by constant, thorough cultivation.

Labor is never spent in vain when it leads to the accomplishment of good results.

To make sheep pay, keep the best sheep obtainable and give them the best keep possible.

Limes that are diseased on trees are best removed as soon as discovered, regardless of the season or age of the tree.

The feeding of grain to sheep will make their wool grow faster and more dense, and consequently a heavier fleece will be the result.

Stable manure is the most practical fertilizer known, for an application of it secures the adding of both the elements of fertility and humus.

The farm products must be put in the form in which they will command the most money and yet leave the farm in the most productive condition.

Do not sell the youngest yearling stock while there are older animals that can be disposed of with equal advantage and which will not grow into more money.

The best system of farming is that which gives the largest returns for the labor and capital invested, and still leaves the soil in condition to produce maximum crops.

When the food supply is only sufficient for maintenance in an animal there is no gain in weight simply for the reason that nothing to make growth or weight has been furnished.

Make a study of the herd of cows, select the best ones, sell the poor ones, buy or raise more good ones, grow more cowpeas and alfalfa hay for winter feeding, and make the cows keep you instead of you keeping the cows.

In laying drains it is best to cover each joint with a collar, so fitted that the soil will not work in and fill the tile. If the bottom of the ditch is cut down to a point exactly the size of the tile the latter will not move laterally nor cause trouble. It is best to make it secure and safe in the first place.

All kinds of coarse food can be rendered serviceable by judicious combination of the ration. Even cut straw will be eaten if bran and oil meal are added to it. Fodder can be made acceptable to stock by preparation, and may be fed with other foods in a manner to make the whole ration very palatable.

A cattle breeder, who has experimented in various modes of feeding, states that he estimated the cost of the food according to the value of the land and the crop, and with a bunch of steers on a pasture, from May to September, he cleared \$8.50 an acre. As labor was required, the steers securing the food from the pasture, the gain was an addition to that which the pastures give ordinarily, while the manure is also an item of profit.

It is very easy among a lot of fowls to decide which will be the best layers. It is always the hen that has red combs and that gets up the earliest, even in cold weather. When a hen is moping and dumpy she will not lay many eggs, and those she does lay, while they may be all right while fresh for eating, are worth little or nothing for setting. If the eggs for setting were always chosen from fowls that were themselves active and vigorous, the greatest possible improvement in the profligacy of fowls would be at no expense whatever.

The Bee's Trowel.

It is not generally known that the bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapier. It is an exquisitely delicate little trowel with which the bee slashes off the honey cell, injects a little preservative liquid and seals it up. With its trowel-like sting the bee puts the final touches on the dainty and wonderful shape the honey cell as a mason puts and shapes a row of bricks. Before sealing up the cell it drops a little bit of poison into the honey. This is fornicate acid. Without it the honey would spoil. Most of us think the bee's sting, with its poison, is a weapon only. It is a weapon, secondarily, but primarily it is a magic trowel, a trowel from whose end, as the honey cells are built up, a wonderful preserving fluid drips.

The Tallest Orchard.

Where are the tallest orchards in the world? The general impression is, no doubt, that they are to be found in the United States, but according to a fruit trade paper which ought to know they are at Wexler, near Berlin. They extend without a break for "between 12,000 and 13,000 acres."

By canal and river alone the Fruit Growers company sends away 40,000,000 pounds of apples and pears in a year. From Wexler railway station an additional 12,000,000 pounds of fruit goes forth to the world. There are 1,000,000 trees on the estate. There is a jam-making for which a thousand tons of sugar is used in a twelve-month. The

Avallanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 12

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your term is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

The best and cheapest line of school supplies at Fournier's Drug Store.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

WANTED—A nurse girl to look after a young child. Enquire at this office.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes Chiusa Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

J. Leahy, the expert optician will be at Dr. Leahy's office, Friday, Sept. 13 and will remain until Monday noon.

For Sale—A span of young horses and two good cows.—E. S. Dutton, Grayling, Mich.

The continual rain since Sunday has begun to make the people cry for drouth.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of Chiusa Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Most of the resorters at Portage Lake have departed for home and all report a most delightful summer outing.

Fournier's Drug Store is head quarters for School Supplies of every description, and prices are right.

At last we have them, a very artistic Photograph at \$2.00 per dozen. Call and see them. Gallery open Saturdays and Sundays. M. LAUR.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Hand in your order now.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

Circuit Court and a rush of work has crippled our local columns this week, and our country correspondents are nearly all delinquent.

Feldhauser Bros. are equipped with new machinery for threshing and clover hulling. Rapid and first class work. Won't stay long enough to eat up your crop. Try them.

FOR SALE—N ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

Leave your orders for hard or soft coal for next winters use at H. Bates' Livery Barn. Prices will be right and prompt delivery guaranteed.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Try a sack of "Lighthouse" flour. None better low as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

Dishes of all kinds for sale. Cups and saucers, 40 cents per set. Pitchers and tumblers at 5 and 10 cent counter. At Jewell and Ryan, on Cedar Street, at Metcalfe's old meat market.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

The Opera House management have secured the Maude Henderson Company for a week, commencing Sept. 25. Opening night will present "The Waifs of New York," which is a drawing play wherever given. Watch out for future announcements.

Mrs. Carrie Wilson announces that she is ready to do dress-making for the ladies of Grayling at her residence at the foot of Michigan avenue, near the river.

Farmers who have any threshing or clover hulling, will do well to communicate with Feldhauser Bros. They have new machinery and guaranteed first class work.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon, Mr. Ross of West Branch, and Ward B. Connelley, Pros. Atty. of Oscoda County, were the only foreign attorneys appearing this term of court here.

Connelley will be remembered here as the man who visited here for ten years and was greatly surprised at the changes which met him on

Circuit Court.

The September term of the Circuit Court convened Monday. Judge Sharpe presiding and Stenographer Austin at his desk.

The first case called was, The People vs. Joseph Watts, charged with assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.

Mr. Ross of West Branch, appeared for the defendant. A verdict was rendered for the lesser crime of Assault and Battery, and sentence was suspended until the first day of the January term.

The People vs. Joe McNinley and Tom Brown, Larceny from the person. Defendants plead not guilty and having neither counsel or money, H. H. Woodruff of Roscommon was appointed by the court for their defence.

After the trial, and the jury had retired to consider of their verdict, it seemed to be certain by the people in attendance at the court, that conviction was certain, but after waiting for nearly nine hours, all sorts of speculation was heard, and when the jury was called in by the court and reported that they were unable to agree and were discharged, there was general criticism.

The case was continued to the January term and bail fixed at \$300, which is not yet furnished.

The Attachment case of Connine and Co., vs. C. A. Ingerson was heard and judgment rendered for plaintiffs and court adjourned.

Look for the new "Ad" of Bell of Gaylord; you will find it on page 8, it is of interest to you.

Miss Florence Tromble went to Detroit yesterday where she will take a position as nurse in St. Mary's hospital.

Miss Beale Light, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Oliver Ralph, and friends in this city, returned to her home in East Jordan last week.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian Church, will hold a special meeting Friday afternoon at the church. All members requested to be present.

It is reported that the jury in the McNinley and Brown robbery case stood for a long time, eleven to one for conviction, and at no time was less than nine to three.

Miss Julia Michelson who has been spending her vacation in Grayling, visiting her parents, relatives and friends, has returned to Lansing to resume her studies.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Salling arrived here yesterday for one of their semi-occasional visits, the return of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson from Europe hastening the coming at this time.

ESTRAYED—From my premises, 5 spring calves (3 steers and 2 heifers) 2 steers are red and 1 red and white spotted muley, one of the heifers is a red muley and one red and white. Fred Sholis, Roscommon.

John Mason caught a flying piece of plank from the edge in the big mill last week. It cut an ugly gash across the cheek and knocked him out of the ring, worse than a defeated prize fighter.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. Frazee for their monthly business meeting. All members are requested to be present as it is election of officers. Refreshments will be served.

Lunch will be served at the Methodist Church under the auspices of the Epworth League on Wed. Sept. 18th. The proceeds are to be applied on the minister's salary. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Black berries are being gathered by the wagon load. It would make an artists soul grow glad, to get a snap shot at some of the feminine parties in the brush, as they are encased in trousers and rubber boots. Nelson's load of Monday is said to have won the cake.

Last week H. C. McKinley laid down the baton which has controlled the music and movement of the Otsego County Herald for the past quarter of a century, or rather handed it over to his successors, Messrs. C. C. Oida and sons. Mr. McKinley may well be proud of his success, and we congratulate him and hope the balance of his life may be rounded out with like success and happiness. We welcome the new firm to fellowship, and wish for them a continuance of the good work and well being of the Herald.

Lovell's Locals.

C. F. Underhill received a car load of furniture Friday.

The Douglas Co. have the frame up for a new barn. Business is expanding.

Thomas Walking and family went to Detroit, Friday.

School commenced Monday morning, with Miss M. H. Morrison, of Bay City, as teacher.

DAN.

A Human Appeal.

A humane citizen of Richmond, Ind., Mr. J. L. Williams, 107 West Main St., says: "I appeal to all persons with weak lungs to take Dr. King's New Discovery, the only remedy that has helped me and fully comes up to the proprietor's recommendation." It saves more lives than all other throat and lung remedies put together. Used as a cough and cold cure, the world over. Cures asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, hoarseness, and phthisis, stops hemorrhages of the lungs and builds them up. Guaranteed at L. Fournier's drug store, 30c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

Twenty-eight Annual Banquet to be held at Gladwin City, Michigan Sept. 18, 19 and 20, '07.

PROGRAM.

FIRST DAY—FORENOON:

1. Guard mount at Headquarters at the Bradford old bank at 9 a. m.
2. Reception committee with band will meet the different delegations and escort them to Headquarters.
3. Music by the band, while the "Old Vets" are registering.
4. Then march to Camp Gladwin for dinner.

AFTERNOON:

5. Parade will form at one o'clock at Headquarters and march to the court house, led by martial band.
6. Prayer by Chaplain Smallwood.
7. Music by the band.
8. Address of welcome by Isaac Foster.
9. Response by Comrade O. Palmer, Grayling.
10. President of the Association receiving the key from the Mayor of the City.
11. Band will form at two o'clock at Headquarters and lead the ball teams to the ball ground at Riverside Park. Winning team receives prize of \$10.
12. Band will call on the horse races at 3:30 p. m. at Headquarters. Green race, trot or pace, for horses owned in Gladwin county, which have not won money before. To be elapsed by the committee; first prize \$10; second prize \$5; third prize \$2.50. Supper at 6:00.
13. At 7:30 campfire at court house addressed by Hon. John Northwood of New Lothrop, some talk from old soldiers and music by the band.
14. Tattoo at 9:30.

SECOND DAY—FORENOON:

1. Reveille at 6:00 a. m.
2. Breakfast at 7:00 a. m.
3. Come and get your quinine at 8:00 a. m.
4. Guard Mount at 9:00 a. m.
5. Woman's Relief Corps will form at Headquarters to be led to the court house by the band. Address by the Dept. President.
6. General parade at 10:00 a. m.
7. Reception committee with band will meet the different delegations on arrival of trains and escort them to Headquarters.
8. Music by the band while they are registering.
9. Then to camp to dinner.

AFTERNOON:

10. Music by the band.
11. Band forms at Headquarters at 2:00 and leads ball teams to the ball ground at Riverside Park. Winning team receives prize of \$10.
12. Bands call at the horse races at 3:00 free for all, trot or pace, first prize \$10; second prize \$5; third prize \$2.50.
13. Supper at 6:00 p. m.
14. Campfire. Address by Hon. W. R. Kendrick of Saginaw. William Duell, Mt. Pleasant, will address the soldiers in regard to an increase of pension, known as the Barefooted Boy from Coleman.
15. Music by bands.
16. Tattoo at 9:00 p. m.

THIRD DAY—FORENOON:

1. Reveille at 6:00 a. m.
2. Breakfast at 7:00 a. m.
3. Come and get your quinine at 8:00 a. m.
4. Guard mount at 9:00 a. m.
5. Woman's Relief Corps will march Election of officers and fixing the place for the next reunion at the court house at 9:30 a. m.
6. Horse races called on by band at 10:00 a. m. Running race, change riders and last horse in takes the money; first prize \$5; second prize \$2; third prize \$1. Nightshirt race, arranged by the committee, first prize \$2; second prize \$1; third prize 50c.
7. Reception committee with band will meet the different delegations at the arrival of trains and escort them to Headquarters.
8. Music by the band during the registering.
9. Band will form at 10 a. m. at Headquarters and lead procession to the Battle Field—Sham battle and shooting of the spy.
10. Then to dinner at camp.

AFTERNOON:

11. Band form at Headquarters at 1:30 p. m. and lead the ball teams to the ball ground at Riverside Park. Winning team to receive \$10.
12. Music by the band.
13. Supper at 6:00.
14. Form at Headquarters and march to court house for the campfire to be addressed by Rev. James F. Eryer of Cheboygan and others; immediately after speaking is concluded the taking of the fort on the battle grounds.
15. Then "A Farewell to All."

By order of Executive Committee. HENRY MADILL, Sec. Enoch Robbins, Pres.

Health in the Canal Zone.

The high wages paid make it a mighty temptation to our young artists to join the force of skilled workmen needed to construct the Panama Canal. Many are restrained however by the fear of fevers and malaria. It is the knowing ones—those who have used Electric Bitters, who go there without this fear, well knowing they are safe from malarious influence with Electric Bitters on hand. Cures blood poison, too, biliousness, weakness and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 50c.

Just Received Another Lot of **Lemonade** AND **Water Sets!** We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prices with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use **SLEEPY EYE FLOUR** NO BETTER MADE FOR SALE AT **CONNINE & CO.**

You are not **Going Blind** If we can help it. If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with headache, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye-strain and other defects of vision due to errors of refraction. There is no guess work in our method. Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, the why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous. **C. J. HATHAWAY,** Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity **Rests with you!** Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving! The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for **One Dollar!** Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

Schoolchildrens **Wearables** Vacation will soon be over--and the boys and girls will need clothes before school opens. We have just received our fall and winter line of boys and childrens clothing, shoes, caps and hosiery. **CALL AND SEE** our line of Boys' "HERCULES" Suits at \$5.00 They will out wear any two ordinary \$5.00 or \$6.00 suits. **Warranted** all Wool, Moth and Waterproof. Linen Lined Pants. We have also just received our new **Fall and Winter** line of **"Queen Quality"** **Shoes** for Women. All styles in Kid, Patent and Dull Leather at **\$3.00 and \$3.50.** **Grayling Mercantile Co.,**

Drugs. Patent Medicines. **Central Drug Store** N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR "The Best Drugs." **SOMETHING NEW** In Box Paper and Writing Material. Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper, **New and Nobby.** Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty **J. A. MORRISON, Manager.** **Candy. Cigar**

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including every thing in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Avalanche

PALMER, Publisher.
PUBLISHING,
BIG LAKE SHIPMENTS.
INCREASE IN COMMERCE DURING JULY.

Strike in Lake Superior Ore Region
Falls to Decrease Movement as a
Whole—Robbers Dynamite Safe
of South Dakota Bank.

Considerable gains in lake commerce during July are shown by receipts of leading classes of merchandise at the various lake ports, compared with the earlier months of the year and corresponding periods of the preceding two years. The strike in the Lake Superior ore region did not result in a decrease of the commercial movement as a whole. Total receipts during July amounting to 11,000,378 tons, were 6 per cent in excess of those of 1906 and 10 per cent in excess of corresponding 1905 figures. As a result of the strike, wheat rates from Duluth to lower lake ports, which had been about 24 cents a bushel, fell to 1 cent, and increased the wheat shipments from Duluth and Superior by over 90 per cent, from 2,218,905 to 4,030,815 bushels. Receipts of ore from domestic ports show a shrinkage of about a quarter of a million tons, falling from 5,003,234 tons during July, 1906, to 4,468,147. Lumber receipts also are smaller than a year ago, the greatest losses being recorded by Lake Superior ports. An interesting point revealed is the increase in the average size of the vessels plying on the great lakes, amounting to over 100 tons for the year.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	53	38	.580
Pittsburgh	47	44	.515
New York	44	47	.483
Philadelphia	37	54	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	70	49	.588
Detroit	65	54	.548
Chicago	64	55	.538
Cleveland	74	54	.574

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	56	61	.479
Toledo	55	61	.475
Minneapolis	74	70	.514
Louisville	72	74	.493

WESTERN LEAGUE			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Omaha	57	57	.500
Des Moines	51	64	.442
Linn	40	50	.444

ROBBERS DYNAMITE BANK.

Guards Hold Onlookers at Bay While Robbers Fire Seven Charges.
Robbers dynamited the James River bank at Frankfort, S. D., early Friday morning, secured \$6,000 in cash, and escaped. Seven charges of dynamite were used in blowing up the vault and the safe. Persons aroused by the explosion were prevented from interfering by guards who were stationed in front and rear of the bank. Frank Fitzpatrick, a hotel guest, who sought to break through the line of guards, was shot. His wound is not dangerous. Many shots were fired to hold onlookers at bay. After looting the bank the robbers broke into a section house on the Chicago and Northwestern railway and secured a handcar, on which they made their escape. A posse is seeking the robbers.

Burton Is Named for Mayor.
Congressman Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the House committee on rivers and harbors, was nominated by acclamation for Mayor of Cleveland at the Republican city convention. Francis W. Treadway was nominated for Vice Mayor.

President Roosevelt has appointed Loty Tiger as chief of the five tribes of Creek Indians, to succeed Chief Pleasant Porter, who died at Muskogee, I. T., the other day.

\$75,000 Fire in Texas Town.
A long-distance telephone message from Deatur, Texas, states that fire at the town of Alvord destroyed nearly a dozen buildings and a large lumber yard. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Leaps from Niagara Bridge.
While hundreds of persons were standing on the suspension bridge across the river at Niagara Falls an unknown man leaped from the structure, his body disappearing in the rapids, 102 feet below.

Waterloo Bugler's Wife Dies.
Mrs. Isabella F. Brinkman, the wife of a Waterloo veteran, died in Washington. It is claimed by her daughters that there is now no woman living whose husband participated in that great battle.

Mine Fire Kills 27 Workmen.
Twenty-seven miners were burned to death in a fire at Musquiz, Coahuila, Mexico. The fire occurred in one of the mines of the Esperanza group, and was caused by an explosion of fire damp.

Oldest Mason 100 Years Old.
James Bellow McGregor, said to be the oldest Mason in the world, celebrated his 100th birthday with a public reception at Mount Seneca, N. H. His joining of the Masonic order in 1827 makes him a member of eighty years' standing.

Rock in Hole in Train Wreck.
Gov. Hoch was injured in a railroad wreck on the Santa Fe at Wakarusa, Kan. The car in which he was riding was partly overturned. The Governor looked out a window and assisted in the work of rescuing women and children.

Building-Hall Company Fails.
Sundering of \$315,000 of the Building-Hall Company's money by its president, James E. Hall, has driven that concern into bankruptcy.

Wanted a "Cool-Black" Wife.
George T. Wells, a well-known resident of Colorado Springs, of the highest moral standing and a biblical student of some note, is advertising for a "cool-black" wife. He believes the physical condition of the human race has greatly deteriorated since the days of Christ and that it will be greatly improved by intermarriage between whites and negroes.

END OF FIVE DESTROYERS.

Buildings Estimated Opened at Navy Department.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department the other day for the construction of five torpedo-boat destroyers under the terms of the naval appropriation act of 1906 and 1907. Provision was made in the first act for three of these boats, but because of the insufficient appropriation their construction was delayed until Congress at the following session had an opportunity to correct the deficiency and to add two to the number of boats. The limit of cost was fixed at \$300,000 for each vessel, and no bidder was authorized to receive contracts for more than two of them. The new destroyers will not embody in their design any startling departures in naval construction. In one sense the designs seem reactionary, for the maximum speed is only twenty-eight knots an hour, whereas some of the boats constructed several years ago were obliged to show a trial speed of more than thirty knots. But the twenty-eight-knot vessels are expected to be much more serviceable than the early types, as they represent several years' experience in the hardest torpedo-boat drills. The little destroyers have made world's records in long-distance voyages, and their commanders have been reported in favor of structural strength, stability and coal endurance as against high speed.

DEAD BURGLAR SECOND HOCH.

New York Police Discover Victim Was Probably Double Murderer.

Henry Hoffman, the burglar who was killed while attempting to rob Charles Farrell's flat in New York, was a second Johnnie Hoch according to the police. The police declared that Hoffman was the murderer of Sophy Hecker, a servant girl, and they announced their belief that he also murdered Mrs. Lena Schum. Hoffman's method, like that of Hoch of Chicago, the police say, was to make the acquaintance of women of his own nationality and by pretending a desire to marry them secure the opportunity of robbing and if necessary killing them. Sophy Hecker was killed Aug. 3 in the home of her employer, Leo Mack. At the same time the house was robbed.

MURDERER MAN IN CELL.

Ohio Fire Chief Slays Former Friend Who Ruined Home.

B. H. Miller, chief of the fire department at Franklin, Ohio, shot and killed J. H. Little, a former friend, who eloped with his wife and was returned for trial. Miller captured the pair at station and going directly to Little's cell, fired two shots, killing him instantly. Miller is now a raving maniac and is under guard in the jail. Mrs. Miller eloped with Little about a month ago. She is a handsome woman, and belongs to a prominent family. The eloping couple were arrested in Springfield. It was because Little has a missing thumb that the detectives located the pair.

STATEHOOD MATTER ENDED.

President Roosevelt Announces that Issue Will Be Abandoned.

The President, through James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, has announced that no further effort will be made by the administration toward bringing up again in Congress the joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. The recently expressed verdict of the people of those territories will be accepted as final. Mr. Garfield has just returned from an extended trip in the West, on which he visited Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. He predicted that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will adopt their State constitutions Sept. 17.

JAPANESE TAKE NEW ISLAND.

Raise Their Flag on Territory Near the Philippines.

The announcement that Japanese explorers from Formosa have raised their national flag over a small island immediately adjoining the Philippines has attracted much attention in official circles. The Japanese insist that the island does not belong to the Philippines because it is north of the twentieth parallel. The island, which was designated Protus or Pratas by the old geographers, is uninhabited. Whether it is of possible value for naval purposes is not disclosed.

STRIKERS WILL SUE.

Miners Who Have Been Wounded and Arrested Will Demand Money.

Civil suits for damages aggregating \$500,000 will be instituted against the steel corporation and St. Louis county by striking miners at Hibbing, Minn., who have been shot by deputy sheriffs. Armed guards still patrol all steel corporation property. Two men were shot by deputy sheriffs. A week and a half ago the miners were arrested and charged with striking, but the charges could not be sustained in court.

Gould System Raises Wages.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railway system has voluntarily directed an increase in the salaries of all its clerical force averaging 10 per cent, effective the first day of last month. The order increases the pay roll about \$150,000 a year. There are about 2,000 clerical employees of the Gould lines not affiliated with any labor union.

Flat 2 Cent Fare Ordered.

In Topeka the State board of railroad commissioners ordered that the railroads of Kansas put in a flat 2 cent fare rate, beginning Oct. 1. The decision of the board was unanimous. The railroads gave no intimation of what action they might take.

Pleasant Porter Is Dead.

Gen. Pleasant Porter, the noted chief of the Creek Indian nation, died in Virginia, Ind. T. following a stroke of paralysis. He was 69 years old. Second Chief Mety Tiger will succeed Gen. Porter as head of the nation.

Receivership Follows Wreck.

A receiver has been appointed for the Central Illinois Traction Company and its allied concerns on account of the financial burden arising from the recent wreck.

Family of Flight Driven.

Mrs. Louisa Hill Partridge, wife of a farmer, and her seven children were driven from a home in Adams creek, Sierra county, New Mexico. The flood caused damage estimated at \$60,000.

Post Spreads in Russia.

Choira is spreading in Russia and householders of St. Petersburg have been instructed to take the strictest sanitary precautions. Thirteen fresh cases have been reported at Novgorod.

PERISH IN FAR NORTH.

CHICAGOAN THOUGHT TO BE ARCTIC VICTIM.

Disquieting Rumors About Arctic Expedition Reach Port of Upper Canada—Ohio River Steamer Huron After Sinking Five Times.

News of the probable loss of the schooner Duchess of Bedford, the ship belonging to the Anglo-American Arctic expedition, which hoped to find a new continent north of the Mackenzie river, was brought to Alibabasca Landing, Canada, by Alfred Harrison, who has been in the Arctic circle for two years and who came back on the steamer Midnight Sun. Mr. Harrison said Ernest Stefansson of Harvard university, after whom the expedition has been called, himself brought the news of the loss of their boat to Herschell Island. He also brought the news of the disappearance of three members of the party and expressed the fear that they had met death in the frozen north. The missing men are Captain Mikelson, a Dane; Ernest Dekoven, Lemingwell of Chicago, and J. M. Marks. They left the ship in February with sixty days' provisions for the supposed land to the north, and had been gone seven days and no news had been received from them. One of their teams of dogs had returned, and it is likely the party will never be heard from again. The schooner, which was built at Bedford, Stefansson thought, had probably sunk. The ship had filled with water, probably from the ice strain, but they had been able to remove everything of value to the main shore.

WRECKERS DITCH A TRAIN.

Draw Spikes from Tracks on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Train wreckers were at work the other evening on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Scott Haven and Sutersville, thirty miles east of Pittsburgh. Spikes, it is said, were drawn from the east-bound tracks for the purpose, it is thought, of ditching the New York express, which leaves New York at 9:30 o'clock in the evening. The wreckers, however, were confused by the number of freight and passenger trains passing those points, and the express got through before the spikes were drawn. The next train, a fast freight for Philadelphia and New York, was not so fortunate. When the engine struck the rail from which the spikes had been drawn the rail turned over, derailing the engine and twelve cars. The tank of the engine is in the Youghiogheny river, thirty-five to forty feet below the east-bound track. The wrecked cars were over and wrecked, the merchandise being scattered along the tracks, while the other cars completely blocked both tracks. The fireman and the engineer escaped injury by jumping. The west-bound track was reopened for traffic about midnight, but the east-bound track was not reopened until after 10 o'clock the next forenoon.

RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

Henry M. Stanley, Sunk in a Collision Monday, Destroyed by Fire.

The steamer Henry M. Stanley, plying between Charleston, W. Va., and Cincinnati, was burned to the water's edge at Gallipolis Island. The crew was on board and narrowly escaped death. The loss was \$200,000, without insurance. An exploding lantern caused the fire. The Henry M. Stanley was sunk in a collision with a government dredge near Gallipolis Island Monday night, and it was feared that she would break in two. It was the fifth time this steamer had been sunk.

MILL SLOWS UP; ONE DEAD.

Powder Plant Explosion Kills Employee and Injures Another.

A terrific explosion occurred in the powder mill of the Austin Powder Company, a few miles south of Cleveland, resulting in the death of one man and the fatal injury of another. Jacob Bantz was almost instantly killed, while Frank Moskoski, freighter, injured. Both were employees. The cause of the explosion is not known. Had the explosion occurred a few hours later many other workmen might have shared the fate of Bantz and Moskoski.

Seven Killed by Lightning.

Details of the disastrous effect of a lightning stroke at Buckhorn Falls, in Chatham county, N. C., show that seven men were killed and one injured. Two of the killed were whites and five negroes. They were employees of the Phoenix Construction Company and had sought shelter in the power plant at Buckhorn Falls, when lightning struck the building.

Four Boys Kill Playmate.

Five boys, all about 10 years old, were committed to jail in New Brunswick, N. J., charged with the murder of Joseph Chikinsky, the 11-year-old son of Max Chikinsky. One of the boys, called Joseph "Tee" and called the boy a "Dutchman." A fight followed, in which Joseph was killed.

Oyster Famine a Base Rumor.

There is no occasion for those of the delicate palate to grow apprehensive over reports now in circulation of an oyster famine. At the bureau of fisheries in Washington the officials do not credit the rumors. They do not look for a famine, but a greater shortage than has marked recent years.

Queen Lilikalanani to Wed.

Prince Ari Pal of Tahiti has arrived in San Francisco on his way to Honolulu to marry ex-Queen Lilikalanani of Hawaii. Upon his arrival he was reticent concerning the approaching nuptials, although he confirmed the announcement that the ex-queen is to be his bride.

Monument to McKinley.

With Gov. Charles E. Hughes as the principal speaker, the New York monument to President McKinley was unveiled with impressive ceremonies Thursday in Buffalo, the scene of the murder of Mr. McKinley.

Seek Another Monopoly.

It is reported that Thomas F. Ryan and other capitalists are forming a big company to secure a monopoly of the manufacture of typewriters.

Perish in Hotel Fire.

Fifteen persons were killed and a score were injured in a fire in a hotel at Shelton, Wash.

Hindus Driven to North.

A mob at Bellingham, Wash., drove scores of Hindus and drove out hundreds who started tramping toward Canada.

Fatal Wreck in Iowa.

Twelve persons were killed and twelve seriously injured in the wreck of a Rock Island express train at Norria, Iowa.

TWO WOMEN'S DEVOTION.

May Yet Bring Freedom to Caleb Powers of Kentucky.

While nothing definite is yet known as to the fate of Caleb Powers' next trial, recently deferred, on the charge of murdering Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky, the preparations are being made and when the case is again called his defense will be complete. Incarcerated for seven years for a murder which changed the political history of a State, outlawed its Governor and wrecked many homes, Powers, who at the age of 30 years was Secretary of State for Kentucky, is still fighting desperately for his life and liberty. Three times already Caleb Powers has been condemned for participation in the Goebel assassination; three times he has been granted new trials. To his mother and his old school teacher he is indebted for at least two of these.

Almost immediately after the murder Powers was arrested while trying to escape in disguise. On Aug. 10 following, a jury pronounced him guilty of complicity in the assassination and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. He was a man of some little means and his political friends, partly considering his trial as one arraigning his party before the world, came to his aid and a new trial was granted.

"It was a coward's shot which shot Goebel, and Caleb is not a coward."

This is what Mrs. Rebecca Powers, the mother of the prisoner, said at the first trial. This is what she said after the appeal was successful, and this is what she made many others believe by consistent repetition.

"I know Caleb is not a coward, and I also know he had no connection with the deed," said Mrs. Powers at the first trial. "This was the downright answer to every charge made against the prisoner returned by Mrs. Lullie Clay Brock, who



CALEB POWERS.

taught the young man when he was a youngster and who remembered the second blue-eyed boy who called her his "second mother."

But the convictions of these women had no weight with the second jury which passed upon the guilt or innocence of the man. So on Oct. 28, 1901, these twelve men brought in a verdict of guilty, and again was the prisoner sentenced to the penitentiary for his natural life.

In the meantime, however, and before Gov. Taylor left the State as a fugitive from justice to prevent arrest and arraignment for complicity in the same assassination, the executive granted a pardon to the prisoner. The Supreme Court of the State declared this pardon void, holding that Taylor had ceased to be Governor at the time it was issued.

But the feeble old mother never ceased praying for her son's freedom. Nor did his waver in her faith as to his innocence. She had impoverished herself, having sold her little farm and moved to the home of a daughter, to aid in raising finances for the son to continue his battle against what seemed to be overpowering odds. Then came the third trial. She was living in a humble cottage in Barboursville, and every evening she could be found standing at the fence, her weary soul crying out for a verdict of "innocent."

Finally the verdict was carried to her, but it was as far from that expected and hoped for as day is from night. It was on the evening of Aug. 20, 1903, that she learned that a third jury had condemned her boy to death.

Holding herself steadily erect, the aged woman made but one comment: "My son is innocent; my sole prayer now is to the God of the fatherless and the widowed that he will open the eyes and soften the hearts of those enemies of Caleb who seem determined to have his life. But both he and I will live to prove to the world that he had no connection with the crime."

Prior to this trial Powers had used up about all the funds he could secure. Now he was pretty well discouraged. Again did a woman come to his rescue. In the mountain school at Flemingburg, Caleb Powers had inspired that affection in Mrs. Brock which he still carries with him. She made a fourth trial possible. Notwithstanding her 64 years she gave up all her time to raising a fund for Powers' defense. She resigned from the little school and traveled the length and breadth of the State in behalf of her former pupil. She was particularly successful among the women of the State, and it was her spirit, which she imparted to others, that made the fourth trial a certainty.

One of the attendants will be the prisoner's mother. She says she cannot bear the suspense which was hers while awaiting the verdict in the third trial, and she is confident that the prejudice of former juries will not be a part of the make-up of the next which will try her boy. Whatever the outcome of the trial, the prisoner is bearing up with remarkable fortitude.

Pritchard Sure He Is Right.

United States Circuit Judge Pritchard, in an opinion recently announced at Asheville, N. C., strongly affirms the jurisdiction of his court in the issuance of the recent injunctions against officials during the railroad rate controversy. He declares that a State Legislature cannot so frame an act as to deprive a citizen of a right vested by the federal constitution or to deprive the Federal Court of its jurisdiction.

Echoes of Pleasurized Convention.

The recent National Playground convention at Chicago has started a new wave of interest in the vital subject of children's play, and many cities are considering the subject of an extensive plan for the use of the grounds in connection with school houses and parks.

A Costly New Theater.

Plans have been laid for a new theater in New York City. The estimated cost of the building is \$1,000,000. The main structure is to be seven stories high, with an extension of eleven stories, and exclusive of the boxes, will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

DIE IN IOWA WRECK.

ROCK ISLAND EXPRESS COLLIDES WITH FREIGHT.

Accident at Norris Station—Nearly All Men on Train Injured and Work of Rescue Devolves on Women.

Twelve persons were killed and twelve seriously injured in the wreck of the north-bound express on the Rock Island Road Friday afternoon at Norris, a little station three miles north of Cedar Falls, Ia.

The express, which was ten minutes late, was thundering along in the effort to make up a long time. On the siding was a fast freight train waiting for the express to pass. Just as the engine of the express came opposite the freight engine the trucks of the express left the track and the engine crashed with terrific force into the engine of the freight, wrecking both locomotives, telescoping the baggage and mail cars and demolishing the smoking car, nearly every seat of which was occupied.

Woman Aid in Rescue.

It was among the occupants of this car that all the fatalities occurred, none of the passengers in the two day coaches following the molar being injured beyond a violent shaking up.

As nearly all the men on the train were in the smoker, the work of rescue devolved almost entirely on the women passengers, all of whom assisted heroically in removing the dead and injured from the wreck. The only man in the smoker who escaped injury was the newsdealer, who was thrown through the broken roof and landed unhurt.

One of the unidentified dead is a young man about 20 years old, in whose pocket was found a ticket bearing the words "Lakeland street, Chicago." The engineer and fireman on the express train stuck to their posts and were thrown away from the wreckage. Following are the names of the dead: Oliver P. B. Watson, Jr.; Goodman, Will; Waterloo; Watson; John N. Waterloo; Landphre; C. L. Shell Rock; Johnson; W. Ray, Dike; Christy, B. R. Minneapolis, Minn.; Toja, Lepovan, Hammond, Ind.; laborer, name unknown; Hammond, Ind.; three unknown men; Beaman, address unknown.

Those seriously injured were: Newell, J. A., Illinois Central conductor, Waterloo, Ia.; Shaw, John, Waterloo; O'Keefe, Dr. C. J., Marble Rock; Dingus, J. H., Waterloo; Evenson, Thomas, Mora, Minn.; Martin, O. H., small clerk, West Liberty; Steppeler, Edward, Minneapolis, Minn.; Crispen, Trocien, St. Paul, Minn.; McMahon, H., fireman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mson, Albert, engineer, Cedar Rapids; Welliver, A. L., fireman, Cedar Rapids; Kinch, F., engineer, Cedar Rapids; Meyers, W. H., baggageman, Burlington.

Injured Man Refuses Aid.

Rescuers were immediately at hand to care for the injured and to take the dead from among the wreckage. Sitting in the midst of the wreckage was Dr. Charles J. O'Keefe, who, although badly injured, little realized how seriously he was hurt. With heroic fortitude, while suffering intense pain, he waived the rescuers aside and directed them to the assistance of those who he thought were in a more serious condition than himself, for in front of him and behind him on all sides were men writhing and groaning in the agony of their sufferings.

Physicians and hospital attendants were hastily taken to Norris on a special train, and pending their arrival such medical relief as the little station afforded was given the injured.

First Steel Pullman.

A late number of the Railway Age describes the first Pullman sleeper to be built entirely of metal, which has recently been completed. This car has attracted unusual attention from railroad officials, not only on account of the novelty of its construction, but because of its decorative features, which are said to have all the beauty of graceful outline and pleasing color treatment which are characteristic of recent Pullman cars built of wood. This applies to the exterior as well as to the interior finish. It was the intention of the builders to make it fireproof by the entire exclusion of wood, and the framing throughout is of steel, and the bulk of it steel, aluminum or brass. All the rivets in the side sheeting are countersunk and the whole surface is smoothly finished. There is a double floor construction and the insulating material in the sides and ends consists of two thicknesses of asbestos board placed between the sheeting and extending from the side sill to the side plates. The floor of the car is formed of monolithic cement laid on corrugated iron of keystone section. This construction has contributed materially to making the car ride very quietly, and it will also overcome the objection to steel construction in preventing any discomfort due to extremes of heat and cold. The seat frames are of pressed steel. The plush seat curtains and the carpet are of red rose color. The window sashes are made of brass. All the inside metal work is painted a pearl gray, with gold ornamental lines.

Interesting News Items.

Estimates are made that Marshall and Henry Field will divide \$1,000,000,000 when the estate of their grandfather is settled at the end of a trust period of thirty-eight years.

While the French gunnery schoolship Couronne was at target practice near Toulon on Aug. 2 a terrific explosion blew off the breech block of a hundred-millimeter gun, killing three and seriously wounding five persons. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, but will be the subject of rigid investigation.

In a riot started by an attack on a non-minion street railway inspector at San Francisco, in which 1,000 persons participated, several men were badly wounded, one fatally.

De H. W. West of the Department of Agriculture was in an address in New York that controversies are to be as numerous as blackbirds, and that the world is growing better.

MONUMENT TO MCKINLEY.

Splendid Marble Shaft Is Dedicated at Buffalo.

The monument in memory of William McKinley, erected by the State of New York on the site provided by the city of Buffalo, was dedicated Thursday. It is in the form of an obelisk of white marble eighty-six feet high and 160 feet wide at the base. It stands at the intersection of Niagara square, the intersection of Niagara and Court streets and Delaware avenue. The principal address was made by Gov. Charles E. Hughes.

The obelisk rests upon a pedestal fourteen feet high, the base of which is twelve feet above the street level. The whole is surrounded by a tessellated promenade, embellished with ornate parapets and balustrades and sparkling fountains. On four sides of the base of the column are the following inscriptions:

This Shaft Was Erected by the State of New York to Honor the Memory of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Twenty-ninth President of the United States of America.

William McKinley Was Born at Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. Was Elected 23d Ohio Volunteer, June 11, 1891, as Private and Mustered July 30, 1893, as Major by Brevet For Gallantry Under Fire.

William McKinley Was Elected to Congress as a Representative of Ohio in 1890, '92, '94, '96, '98, '00, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40, '42, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, '58, '60, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, '72, '74, '76, '78, '80, '82, '84, '86, '88, '90, '92, '94, '96, '98, '00, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40, '42, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, '58, '60, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, '72, '74, '76, '78, '80, '82, '84, '86, '88, '90, '92, '94, '96, '98, '00, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40, '42, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, '58, '60, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, '72, '74, '76, '78, '80, '82, '84, '86, '88, '90, '92, '94, '96, '98, '00, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40, '42, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54, '56, '58, '60, '62, '64, '66, '68, '70, '72, '74, '76, '78, '80, '82, '84, '86, '88, '90, '92, '94, '96, '98, '00, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34, '36, '38, '40

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS

FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS.

Ontonagon County Forecasts and Buildings Destroyed by Flames.

Several persons had narrow escapes from death and much property was destroyed by forest fires in the southern part of Ontonagon county. Fanned by heavy winds and fed by old slashings, the fire swept over the greater portion of the territory between Lake Gogebic and Keweenaw, destroyed a few buildings, considerable timber and creating consternation among the settlers and much apprehension for the safety of some towns. Even had a cause call and had it not been for the excellent water system it would have been swept off the map. Two Finnish settlers near Bruce's crossing had all their buildings destroyed. The Holt Lumber Co. of Ontonagon, Wis., suffered a heavy loss at its logging camps. The Nester estate also suffered heavily at its camps, the men being forced to flee for safety and some having their hair singed. Nathan Stone and family had a narrow escape. They have a small clearing and were hemmed in by the fire. It was a life struggle. Several times their house caught fire, but they succeeded in saving it.

PRINT SEEMS WATER CURE.

Sails for Lourdes, France, Believing He Will Return Better.

In the belief that he will receive a cure through the miracle working waters of the grotto of Lourdes, the Rev. Father Theodore Lochbiller, priest of St. Augustine's parish of Kalamazoo, has sailed from New York for France. He was accompanied by Francis Carroll, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll, who also expects to receive benefit. Father Lochbiller has for several years suffered from progressive impairment of his eyesight, which at one time approached total blindness. He has determined to seek the cure at Lourdes, and has faith that he will return permanently cured. Francis Carroll, who accompanies him, is suffering from too rapid development and overstudy. He has been in college in Berlin, Ont.

CHICAGO CROOKS' CHIMEFEST.

Shippy's Raids Blow Three Safes at St. Joseph.

Driven from Chicago by Chief Shippy's anti-criminal crusade, the crooks are flocking to St. Joseph and other Michigan lake towns. As a result, safes in three business houses were blown up by a gang of professional burglars. Fearing a raid on the banks, armed guards have been placed in charge of the vaults. An attempt to hold up a bank was foiled. Sheriff Joseph Tennant declared that he has received advice that scores of crooks exiled from Chicago have reached the locality, and in a conference with his full corps of deputies he has urged redoubled vigilance to prevent serious depredations. If the situation grows worse the authorities declare they will resort to deportation of the crooks if necessary.

OLD DAM IS WASHED AWAY.

Grist Mill Near Niles Loses Power Furnished It.

The Clyde Mendenhall dam on the Pokagon creek, which it empties into the Dowagiac creek, a few miles from Niles, has washed out and is a total loss. Over seventy tons of iron had furnished power for grist mills. For many years I. P. Burton operated a grist mill there, but a fire destroyed it and the power went to waste for a time, until last December, when Clyde Mendenhall erected a mill there, since which time he has ground over 12,000 bushels of corn, besides doing much commercial work.

FIVE HORSES DIE IN FIRE.

Penton Has a Bad Blaze—Insurance Is Very Small.

Five horses were cremated, a number of rigs destroyed and a boy, Clarence Osgood, 18 years old, narrowly escaped with his life when Fred Butcher's livery barn burned in Benton. Osgood ran through the flames to reach the open. The fire was a hot one and at one time was very threatening. Welsh's elevator and the Genesee hotel ignited, the storehouse of the hotel being destroyed. The loss is \$4,000, and but \$300 insurance was carried.

CHICAGO MAN ROBBERS' VICTIM.

Dry Goods Store Representative Loses All His Effects.

W. S. Pearce, traveling representative for Chicago dry goods house, mourns the loss of an extensive wardrobe, the result of one of the boldest robberies ever recorded in the Michigan copper country. His steamer trunk, containing his personal belongings, was taken during the night from a truck at the Houghton passenger station, dragged to a lonely spot 100 yards distant, and there was broken into with an ax and looted.

MICHIGAN MAN WINS MEDAL.

The Photographers' Association of New England has awarded the gold medal in the grand portrait class to E. C. Dotel, Belding.

New Hospital Open.

Benton Harbor's new \$25,000 hospital has thrown open its doors and patients were transferred from Mercy hospital. The foundation for the hospital fund was laid by George F. Sommers by a gift of \$2,000. The remainder was raised by public subscription.

Child Drowns in Cleburn.

Robert Madden, the 2-year-old son of John A. Madden of Lansing, fell into a cistern at the home of a neighbor and was drowned.

Bay City Has \$30,000 Fire.

Fire in the basement of the Shoenberg block in Bay City caused about \$30,000 loss to the Zanger Suits and Fur Co., Grinnell Bros. music house and C. M. La Rue, druggist. About \$25,000 of the loss fell on the Zanger company, which occupied the basement in which the fire originated and the two stories above it.

Fall from Barn Kills.

Theodore Hodelie of Alpena, 17 years old, died from injuries received by falling from his father's barn, a distance of 100 feet. He never regained consciousness.

SPANKS BOY! CAP IS EXPLODED.

Mother Sets Off Dynamite in Pocket, Is Hurt, and Son May Die.

Mrs. Fred Williams of Bear Point spanked her 7-year-old son with such vigor that a dynamite cap in the boy's hip pocket exploded. The boy is injured so badly that there is little chance of his recovery. Mrs. Williams was hurt severely. The boy had been in a field watching his father, who was blowing up stumps. He picked up a percussion cap, put it in his pocket and went home. Mrs. Williams was waiting for him when he arrived to punish him for a childish offense she had just discovered. She had a shingle in her hand. One blow hit the cap and the explosion resulted. A large hole was torn in the boy's hip and he is believed to be dying. The mother lost two fingers and was badly cut.

ATTACK FLYING ROLLERS.

Attorney General Seeking to Annul House of David Charter.

Benjamin Funnell, head of the House of David of Benton Harbor, is defendant under the investigation by the Attorney General's office of the State. It is now certain that Deputy Attorney General Harry E. Chase will commence proceedings to annul the Flying Rollers from this State by annulling their charter. Mr. Chase declares he is sure of his ground, as the House of David, incorporated merely as a church organization, has been operating as a business concern in violation of the act under which it was organized.

Within Our Borders.

The thirty-fourth annual farmers' picnic for Lenawee and Hillsdale counties at Devil's lake was attended by 11,000 people.

Miss Kate Kull and Alfred Niedermeier, Newport postmaster, have surprised their friends by the announcement of their marriage in May.

While swimming in Sturgeon river near Hardwood, Joseph Marcotte, aged 16, was seized with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered.

The name of the man whose body was found at Grand Haven in the river was Jasper Andrews. He was a farmer, living six miles from Belding. He left home Aug. 25.

Burglars carried away a wagon load of clothing and cheap jewelry from the store of F. Murphy in Lansing. Entrance to the store was affected by removing a window.

A cow belonging to Will North, caretaker of the Cheboygan Country Club golf links, tried to make a brazen shot at a fly on its head and impaled its head on a horn. The animal was found dead from exhaustion.

Frank Stethunke, 25 years old, a Slav engaged in weeding sugar beets on the farm of Ezra Long in Caledonia township, committed suicide by hanging himself from the ceiling of a log cabin in which he and a companion were living on the Long farm.

During a heavy electric and rain storm the residence of Herbert Henderson in Lansing was struck by lightning and the entire family stunned. No one was fatally injured. The building was filled with electricity and a number of holes were made in the walls.

James Patterson was knocked down and robbed of \$50 on Railroad street, a short distance from the business section of Byron. Suspicion pointed to two young men of the village who were seen following Patterson. Warrants were issued, but the sheriff has been unable to locate the men.

Poisoned by the candy she had eaten, a 6-year-old daughter of E. Honkala is dead at Lapeer. Partaking of left over Christmas tree ornamental confections, she became violently ill and died in great agony afterward. A younger child was saved from a similar fate only by heroic measures.

Edward Damon and Edward Morse, each 17 years of age, were killed, and Otto Wisniewski of the same age was injured dangerously when they were swept from the running board of a crowded street car in Lansing by paving bricks which were piled close to the track. Damon and Morse were pushed between the car and the bricks for fifty feet and were dead when removed.

Ralph Altenberg, the young son of Leo Altenberg, a farmer of Owosso township, who has been missing for some time past, has returned to his parents in charge of Owosso officers. The boy says that he went to Detroit and was picked up by the police, who sent him to an institution at Clarencerville. He says that he was influenced to run away by wild tales of adventure which he heard from larger boys.

Jacob Keisel, 47 years old, was found dead in a small pond of water on a farm three miles from the west city limits of Bay City. How Keisel happened to fall into the hole, the pond being merely caused by the collection from rain, is not known, nor is it known why Keisel was on the property, the owners being strangers to him. He had been drinking heavily for some time. He leaves a widow and several children.

For some time there has been a scandal concerning the books of the treasurer of Inland township, Benzie county, and at the last term of Circuit Court action was brought against H. E. Beaton to recover \$877.83. The defense claimed that he never turned over to Mr. Beaton and the jury's verdict was "no cause for action." Since then an expert has gone over the books. He found W. B. Wilder, the present incumbent, all right. Mr. Beaton's books were correct, but a statement of \$877.83 was discovered in Edward F. Mock's books. Mr. Mocks being in office from 1902 to 1903.

Grand Trunk passenger train No. 8, east-bound, which left Chicago at 11 A. M., with seven engines and was due in Benton at 1:15 P. M., was delayed with no cause and did not arrive until 2:30 P. M. and was wrecked. It was reported that the passenger train was running eastward at 100 miles an hour, making up time and was a full and hot but two persons received injuries of any consequence. Fireman George J. Givens of the passenger engine jumped and was severely injured, and Homer Johnson of Battle Creek, a passenger, was cut about the face. Many of the passengers were slightly injured.

WORLD'S FOREMOST ACTOR GOES FROM LIFE'S STAGE.



RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Richard Mansfield, the world's foremost actor, has passed from life's stage. Mansfield, the most daring, able, and successful player of his time, was born in Heligoland, Germany, in 1857, and during the course of his career was an artist, singer, poet, playwright and player. He brought more glory to the English-speaking stage than any ten of his contemporaries and his history is a record of a succession of remarkable and courageous attempts to achieve great things. On the stage he was remarkably successful in an extensive and wide range of parts extending from Koko in the comic opera of "The Mikado" to Richard, Carlos, Shylock, Alceste, and Peer Gynt. Artistically and materially he succeeded beyond all others of his time.

PLAIN TALKS WITH WOMEN.

Life Is to Many Persons a Matter of Sacrifice.

Is life a matter of sacrifice, asks Louise Satterthwaite in the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Many very worthy people, having gone through life and endured their share of its trials and misfortunes, attribute their minds to the sublime, serene, and so softly the rest of their days; subdued and depressed, they dare not lift their eyes above the earth level of their sorrows; patient, it is true, but undeniably mournful, they round out the years of their pilgrimage.

Not that they are altogether to be blamed for this frame of mind. When one has been beaten and buffeted and used despoitely it is not to be wondered at that one comes to be very much afraid of what the next day shall bring forth.

But bounding youth knows naught of this submission, and to make its kiss the rod, so to speak, when to it no rod is visible, far or near, is to breed up a spirit of impatience, not to say revolt.

We often behold an elderly aunt or perhaps a patient and devoted father or mother trying to make various young hopefuls see that they are prisoners in a vale of tears, and that under all chastenings they must try to be quiet and humble; but young hopeful finds it all very much of a bore, longs to be away to kick free heels in a very good and joyous world of green fields and still waters, and will have none of it.

To preach that life is a matter of eternal sacrifice to the exuberant one of youth and health is to shake their faith in or doctrine as well as sanity. Religion, it is true, helps us to bear sorrow; but to speak only of this side of it is to make of it a matter of gloom, which is easily an injustice to the subject and a thing which will do it more harm than good.

Youth should have rather the doctrine of that love which showers joy and happiness. Let the matter of sorrow be left always in the background until the most inevitable time comes when it must needs be inevitably faced. Too sadly often is it true that life comes to be a matter of sacrifice sooner or later; but when it comes it is true enough to think of it or speak of it or preach resignation to it.

A Wardrobe in a Hat.

Grandfather De Voe is an artist who appreciates fine millinery. His young married daughter, however, was practicing domestic economy, when a hat, a beautiful creation in real hair, arrived for little Elsie from her devoted grandfather, whose eye had been attracted to this bit of baby apparel the moment he saw it in a department store.

"That hat is too extravagant for this family," remarked the young mother. "I'll take it back and see what I can do."

called to see the baby in the new hat. "Do let me see how she looks in it," he said. "And how did you like it?" "Very much, father, thank you. They gave me two hats, two dresses, a sweater, and thirty-nine cents in change for it."

Against His Grain. Amos Carlin's wife rules him "with a rod of iron." This his friends well know, and one evening lately, when he joined the circle in Sam Hayward's grocery and showed no amusement at Joe Piper's jests, they knew that in his mind he was retracing certain painful domestic incidents of recent occurrence. On being approached as to the cause of his silence, he explained that he was down on his luck.

"Papa you don't know your luck," suggested Joe Piper, winking behind the back of Amos at the company generally.

"There may be a thought too much lemon in her," said Mr. Hayward, driving straight to the mark. "But she has the courage of the masculine gender."

"So have I, if I was let to show it," Amos said, with a sigh. "That's the mischief of it."

"If I'd been a weak man, ready to knock under and play second fiddle without whimpering, it wouldn't have mattered. But I ain't at all that sort of kind of man by nature, and it hurts my feelings like time to be made to do it."

Good-Bye, Euclid.

Within the last few years a revolution has been accomplished at Oxford which ought really to affect the mind of the nation more than the difference between Lord Curzon and Lord Rosebery. A text-book has been discarded which was already venerable for its antiquity at the beginning of the Christian era. Needless to say, we are referring to Euclid's "Elements." For what other text-book ever had such a run as that? It has been accepted ever since its publication, which was in the reign of the first Ptolemy (B. C. 323-283). No writer has ever been so identified with a science as Euclid with geometry. The nearest approaches are to be found in the relation of Aristotle to logic and of Adam Smith to political economy.—London Spectator.

A Different Thing.

"I suppose all you boys in the country here," said the city boarder, "are fond of bathing in the creeks and ponds?" "Waal," replied the country boy, "not when you call it that."

"Call it what?" "Bathin'," the only thing we care for is swimmin'." Philadelphia Press.

Example. "The country air develops an enormous gamut, doesn't it?" commented one summer boarder. "I've answered the other," "Judging by the mosquitoes," Washington Star.

It's very, very easy to be foolish. Better watch out.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Great Pageant to Honor Roosevelt Early in October.

For the first time in history a President of the United States is going to take a journey on the Mississippi river, not for the purpose of getting from one point to another, but to see the great river, to meet the people who live along its banks and to acquaint himself with the conditions as they exist at the present time in that territory adjacent to the "father of waters." True to his principle of seeing things for himself instead of through the eyes of others, President Roosevelt is coming to the Mississippi valley in October to find out what the needs of this great waterway and those tributary to it really are, and the members of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association hope to so impress him with the importance of their project that before he leaves the middle west he will be slugging "14 feet through the valley" as justly as the rest of them.

The entire river from Keokuk, Ind., where he embarks on the river boat Mississippi, to Memphis, where his journey ends, will be en fête to greet him, but at St. Louis the most elaborate reception will occur. Here the harbor and the city will combine to do him honor, and the decorations as well as the program of events will be on the most elaborate scale possible. The President will leave Keokuk on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, and will go down the river on the Mississippi river Commission's steamboat Mississippi, arriving at St. Louis about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 2d. Here he will be met by the Governors of 20 Mississippi valley States, the officers of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association and the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, who are his hosts on this occasion. He will remain in St. Louis a few hours, departing thence for Cairo and Memphis. Along the river every town will be decorated in honor of the distinguished traveler, and every boat from one end of the river to the other is expected to take some part in the great four-day pageant.

International Socialist Congress.

Eight hundred and eighty-six delegates, representing twenty-five of the leading nations of the world, which constituted the International Congress of Socialists, met for the first time on German soil at Stuttgart. Of these, 300 were from Germany, 150 from England, 90 from France, 80 from Austria, 50 from Russia and smaller delegations from Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Holland, the United States, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and Japan. Secretary Van der Velde of the International Socialist Bureau, officiated at the opening of the congress. The opening address was made by Herr Bebel of Germany. He laid stress on the Socialist gains during the past year in France and on the fact that for the first time Socialists had been elected to the British Parliament. In his own country, while the number of seats in the Reichstag had been reduced, he pointed out that the Socialist vote had increased a quarter of a million since 1900. He said the number of enrolled members of Socialist syndicates in Germany last year was 1,800,000. He referred to the "scandalous prosecution" of Haywood in America, and expressed satisfaction at his acquittal. Herr Singer presided. An open-air meeting was attended by 10,000 Socialists. The more important subjects discussed during the week were immigration, the relations of the party to trade unions and the proposal to introduce simultaneously in all parliaments a motion for establishing by law maximum working hours.

The glad tidings told of the heart of equal and infinite love and wisdom at the center of all being. It overthrew the philosophy which based religion on fear, on the apprehension of the dominance of evil and malicious spirits, and put love and light, tenderness, justice and mercy in their place.

It was a call to man to realize all his life as part of the life of a divine family, to extend to all conditions and relations the good, the peace and blessing that he knew in the home, to show to men the love shown by his Father. It not only was the good news of God coming in love to man but of men coming in love together.

The gospel calls men to see things as they are; to turn aside the fogs and fables by which the foolish sought to frighten the child-man into goodness and to come to the realization of himself as free and heaven-born, in a world governed not by chance or foes, but by forces friendly to him, to enter the heaven that awaits him now and rejoice in the peace and joy and goodness that are the portion of all.

GIVING LOVE TO GOD.

By Rev. George M. Bearle.

Martha, Martha, thou art careful and art troubled about many things. But one thing is necessary.—Luke x, 41-42.

In these days we hear a great deal about the strenuous life and we see a great deal of it. It is supposed to be the right kind of life; the only kind worth living. And this is very true in a way. Certainly the strenuous life is much better than the lazy life; that is, if it is strenuous for what is good and useful. Still, it may be very strenuous and yet not accomplish much after all. For it may endeavor to do much, be careful and troubled about many things and yet neglect the one thing necessary. Martha's life was strenuous and yet Christ preferred that of Mary.

What is this one thing necessary? It is, of course, to do the will of God. He has made us and not we ourselves. We belong to Him entirely. Therefore, what He wants of us we must give Him.

And what does He want? He wants our hearts, our love, our affections. Nothing will satisfy Him but that. All these things that we are so anxious to do He can do Himself and do them much better than we can. But He wants our love and He cannot get it if we are not doing it from Him. And why does He want it? Because He loves us.

A husband who really loves his wife is not satisfied if she merely gets his meals, makes the beds, sweeps the house, and mends his clothes, or even if she does all the useful things possible. If her heart is all taken up by the children or by her friends, he wants his right place in her heart; nothing else will do instead.



WHAT IS THE GOSPEL?

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."—Mark 16:15.

What is this good news to be declared to all men? What message has Christianity that men might be expected to receive with rejoicing? Certainly the world seems to be taking the glad tidings in a calm manner. So far from receiving it with the eagerness such a message might be expected to arouse, it seems to be necessary to urge them to hear it with patience.

There must be a good reason for this. You cannot blame the willfulness of humanity. If the gospel really is good news they will receive it with joy. Perhaps the reason is that the declaration has omitted some part of the message which is essential to its attractiveness. It is worth while to ask why to-day the multitude does not manifest the hunger for the Christian message which they showed when it was declared by its first Great Teacher.

In some instances the reason is seen in the fact that the gospel of joy has been declared in an accent of mourning. You cannot persuade people that you have glad tidings when you proclaim them with gloaming. In other cases the people have been deceived by those who have promised them the pure, unadulterated and only efficacious gospel and have delivered to them either childish superstitions or barren philosophies.

When a man is perishing for bread he is not likely to receive with any special joy the gift of a cook book. The pulpit has been attempting to feed a hungry world with speculations about the Bread of Life. Processes and theories of salvation have been preached instead of declaring the simple fact itself.

When a man is lost he will not thank you for halting his search for the right road while you explain to him how, on condition of the exercise of his credulity, he may be legally, though not yet actually, found again. He cares little for his legal standing just then; he wants the road back, the sight of home, the touch of the hand of sin; nothing short of this will satisfy him. When a man is broken-hearted, hopeless, ashamed and filled with fear and remorse, he needs something more than an invitation to be good. It does not help him much to tell him what he might have been. The gospel on the lips of Jesus of Nazareth was more than an invitation; it was a declaration, a revelation of man to himself and of God to man.

It was the good news that man is the loved child of the Most High, not that he might be on certain conditions, but that he is, and that no amount of wandering or willfulness, no severance of time or distance ever could make him any other than a child of his Heavenly Father. Foolish, faithless, despising his birthright, and losing the joys of home, he may be; but still he is a son, and the love of the Father broods over him.

The glad tidings told of the heart of equal and infinite love and wisdom at the center of all being. It overthrew the philosophy which based religion on fear, on the apprehension of the dominance of evil and malicious spirits, and put love and light, tenderness, justice and mercy in their place.

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SHOULD APPEAL TO SUBSISTANCES.

S. F. Hood of the Department of Agriculture is trying to tempt the Japanese camphor trader by raising camphor groves in Florida, says the Buffalo Enquirer.

At a dinner in Huntington that celebrated an unusually fine distillation of camphor leaves, Mr. Hood, the guest of honor, told a reasonable agricultural story—a story that should appeal to all suburbanites.

"One beautiful spring morning," he began, "a suburbanite looked suspiciously over his hedge and said to his neighbor: 'What the deuce are you burying in that hole there?'"

"The neighbor laughed—a harsh, bitter laugh."

"'What?' he said. 'I'm just replanting some of my varietal seeds; that's all.'"

"'Naturalism seeds?' shouted the first man angrily. 'It looks more like one of my buff leghorn hens.'"

"'Oh, that's all right,' the other replied. 'The seeds are inside.'"

It is the same with God. No amount of good or useful work that we can do for the welfare of others or the good of the State or of society or the uplifting of humanity or anything else satisfies God unless we begin it by giving Him our hearts. If we never come near Him, never have a word or a prayer to say to Him, have our pleasure and joy altogether outside of Him, we may be busy from morning to night and it will count for nothing with Him.

To accomplish anything of solid or permanent value in His sight we must do it to please Him. And everything which displeases Him we must avoid for His sake. Our souls must be pure and clean in His sight. If we want to uplift humanity we must begin by uplifting ourselves. Loving God will uplift us; without that nothing else will.

This does not mean that we are to sit down and do nothing. Indeed, we cannot fall back on that even if we would. Most of us have to be more or less strenuous if we are to live and God wills that we should live. But there is no danger of our being lazy if we really do love God, for there is a great deal that He has for us to do. But we must do it for His sake, and the first and most important work is on ourselves.

The one thing necessary, the will of God for us, is that we should be in union by love with Him. If we are really in this union everything else will follow. If we are not, nothing else that we do is of any use to Him or to ourselves.

Short Meter Sermons.

Character never is complete.

Hypocrits are the gold of virtue used to gild vice.

The man who does nothing does much harm.

One thing believed is worth a million things denied.

A good home is the best sermon about heaven.

No man is redeemed until he is purged of selfishness.

You cannot attain purity by any process of polishing.

If you cannot learn humility you cannot learn elevation.

The man who is ashamed of his religion has none to boast of.

Laughing at little trials is more than half of winning great triumphs.

There is no virtue in doing right in such a way as to lead others wrong.

Light-hearted people are those who always are looking for the sunshine.

Many think they are doubting who only are dodging the duty of thinking.

It's always a surprise to those who nurse their woes how soon they grow up.

Renouncing our own sins is better preaching than denouncing the ways of others.

If you make your mind a cesspool your life certainly will have an evident ill odor.

There already are too many trying to clean the world by sweeping it with a searchlight.

The world has suffered a good deal less from thinking without saying than from saying without thinking.

It's no use inviting a man to rest on the gospel of peace if you hand it to him on the end of a pitchfork.

When once you have tasted of the happiness of making others happy you will cease to worry about heaven.

HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

How They Live in the Middle of the Sea.

In the middle of the last century the crofters in the west highlands seldom saw money and never needed it. They erected for themselves huts mostly built of turf, floored with clay and roofed with heather. They kept a few cattle, goats and sheep, which grazed at will on the open hillside and provided them with milk and wool. They lived a truly simple life, and their needs were few. They grew oats for their own food and potatoes, which formed their other chief article of diet. Tea was an unknown luxury. It was by no means uncommon to find persons who had never tasted it. Wheaten bread had never been seen in those parts. Their clothes were made from the fleeces of their own sheep, spun and woven by the good wives during the long winter nights and dyed from the simple dyes made from the lichens which grew on the stems of trees or on the boulders of rock in the neighborhood. The whisky they drank came from secret stills on the hillside and had never paid excise. The nearest parish church was often many miles away. No school was there for the children. Very few of them, indeed, could read or write. Still fewer had ever heard a word of English spoken. Their spiritual needs, however, were not neglected, for they received constant visits from the "men" as they were called, who had constituted themselves the spiritual guides of their neighborhood.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Should Appeal to Substantives.

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"The neighbor laughed—a harsh, bitter laugh."

"'What?' he said. 'I'm just replanting some of my varietal seeds; that's all.'"

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

MISS BLINK AND MRS. BLINKY

The Young Couple had spent the day looking for a house that would suit their desires and their Young Couple purse. At length they thought they had found it. It was an old house set in several acres of suburban orchard and grove land, held for speculative hope while the house itself was rented. But the young woman real estate agent who had accompanied them had surprised them by her truth and candor when she had showed how impossible it was for even a Young Couple to spend an entire year in a house only two of whose rooms had any connection with a furnace.

Their surprise was greater, however, when upon their return to the young woman's office they saw her abrupt treatment of two possible clients—also women—who were waiting there.

"Really, Miss Blink and Mrs. Blinky," she had said, "I don't think that I have anything today that would suit you or warrant my spending further time with you."

After Miss Blink and Mrs. Blinky had gone the Young Couple looked at the agent with very large eyes.

"I know what you were thinking," she said.

"No, we weren't," said the Young Couple.

"But it's like this," resumed the young woman. "Every spring Miss Blink and Mrs. Blinky, the one an old maid and the other a widow, turn up regularly at all of the real estate offices. They are taken—that is, they were in the beginning—to all of the places on our books that are on sale. It doesn't seem to matter to them whether the house is large or small; they are equally interested in the \$5,000 cottage and the \$25,000 corner property."

"For a time I thought they were merely buyers in earnest who were very hard to suit. They showed the keenest interest in all details. At one place I remember Mrs. Blinky asked: 'Where do you keep the rugs that you have used to oil the floors?'"

"The woman opened a closet door. 'There,' she said.

"I thought so," Mrs. Blinky said. "They ought to be burned and not left around to start spontaneous combustions. I always burn mine."

"Shall we go upstairs and see the bedrooms?" I asked.

GROWING UP SLOWLY NEAR "AT HOME"

By J. W. Foley

They used to call him "Perkins' Boy" down where he was born. He lived on a farm out a little way and in winters he went to school in town. He did his share of fighting and wearing of old clothes cut down, and eventually graduated, with a head full of knowledge and a face full of freckles. He wasn't the valetudinarian of his class, but stood well up and had a lot of hard sense.

"Perkins' Boy" is a likely lad," they said.

Then he went to work because his father had to struggle along to give the other nine children a chance, and there wasn't any surplus for a college training. He needed a part of the money that "Perkins' Boy" could earn, and "Perkins' Boy" was willing to earn it.

He got a place in a village store and read books nights, and in the course of a little time he had a chance to sweep out a lawyer's office, learn to draw mortgages, register as a law student, and he did that.

"Perkins' Boy" is ambitious," they said.

He interested himself in every-day affairs, and was able to talk sanely and sensibly on current topics without getting mad, and one time they sent for him to make a Decoration Day address down at a little country picnic, and he acquitted himself so well that they said "Perkins' Boy" was summat of a speaker.

One day he went into court on a rather important case and won it, and he so impressed the jury that they declared "Perkins' Boy" would make his mark.

One time they needed a compromise candidate for State attorney, and somebody suggested "Perkins' Boy," and to the horror of those who feared intrusting a boy with such important duties he was nominated and elected. And they "rowed that Perkins' Boy" was certainly coming along.

He met with his usual reverses, but one day he prosecuted an important criminal case, where the sympathies of the community were aroused in his favor because of the nature of the offense charged, and he handled the case so skillfully and tactfully, and addressed the jury with so much reason and so little bombast, that they found the accused man guilty in five minutes.

"Perkins' Boy" certainly did himself proud," they said.

He got along in years before he got out of the State's attorneyship and entered a little larger field of politics in the State, and one hot convention day he made an address that carried a closely fought battle, and somebody asked:

"Who's that speaker?"

And a gray-bearded old delegate who had known him when he was going to school, said:

"Why, that's Perkins' Boy."

He had a few gray hairs at this time, but lots of sanity, patience and good nature, and when there was a matter of rather more than usual importance, the men of the town used to go down to his law office and talk it over with "Perkins' Boy." His advice was generally sane and his instincts fair and just.

And one day old Simon Kramer picked up a paper out on his farm and emitted a whoop of surprise which brought his wife in from the kitchen with her hands full of dough.

RAT DOES TRAPEZE ACT.

Walks Telegraph Wire, Beaten by Sparrows Until the End.

A gray rat walking along an electric wire 30 feet above the ground for many blocks furnished a novelty on West Baltimore street. The feat, which excels that of any trick rat ever exhibited in a show, would seem a dream of the imagination but for the fact that the spectacle is absolutely vouched for by thousands of persons who watched the strange sight from six o'clock until eight. Resent by a number of English sparrows, which seemed to take a fiendish delight in attacking the badly handicapped rodent, he at times varied his steady gait along the wire by acrobatic performances calculated to ward off the attacks of the birds. He would sit up on his haunches on the slender wire, no larger than a lead pencil, and reemphatically before continuing his hapless journey from pole to pole. After a most gallant fight for life, which deserved a better recognition under the rules of fair play, the unfortunate animal was finally knocked from the wire at Carrollton avenue and Baltimore street and dispatched by a dog. Just how the rat got on the wire in the first place has not been satisfactorily explained, but it is thought that a dog chased him somewhere—some persons say as far east as the neighborhood of Howard and Baltimore streets—and forced him to run up a pole.—Baltimore Dispatch to Washington Post.

WHEN A "HUNCH" HELD GOOD.

Chinese Laundry Ticket Suggested a Bet on "Wing Ting."

Kay Spence, a well-known horseman of Mexico, Mo., won \$1,000 at the Louisville, Ky., race meeting a short time ago as the result of a "hunch."

Mr. Spence has a large breeding stable of "runners" near Mexico, and attends all the big racing events in the country. Not long since he was in Louisville and entered the betting ring to see what odds were being offered on the various entries. He found that Joaquin was the favorite at even money, and pulled his wallet from his pocket, intending to bet on that horse. His attention was attracted by something that fell from his wallet to the ground, and he stooped and picked it up. It was a Chinese laundry ticket. He looked at the "books" again and found that there was an entry with a Chinese name, Wing Ting, at ten to one. That settled it, for he considered he had received a "hunch" that could not be overlooked. Wing Ting won handsily. Needless to say, those who backed the favorite considered Spence the seventh son of the seventh son.—Kansas City Star.

The Blessedness of Giving. The tremendous benefactions of Carnegie and Rockefeller are having the effect, we are told, of giving the small-fry philanthropists cold feet and scaring them out of the game, until it comes to pass that the man who has only the beggarly \$100,000 or so, to bestow, evinces a decided disposition to buy fun less expensive, if likewise less intense with his money. This goes to suggest that philanthropists are but flesh and blood, after all, and hanker not to enter in a race where they are to be not only beaten but distanced at the post. The widow's mite is unexceptionable, of course, and it seems a pity that nobody hears the widow's name thundering down the ages.—Puck.

Satisfied as It Was. A Richmond (Va.) minister not long ago was asked to perform a marriage ceremony by a young negro couple, says Harper's Weekly. As he had employed the groom for a year or two, he consented, knowing what prestige would come to the couple by reason of having been married by a white minister. At the appointed time the happy pair arrived and the ceremony proceeded. "Do you take this man for better or for worse?" the minister asked. For all her shyness the bride spoke up bravely. "No, sah! ah don't," she said. "Ah'll take him jest like he is. If he was ter get any better, he is. If he was ter get any worse, he is. I's 'fraid he'd die; an' if he was ter get any worse, ah'd kill him myself."

He Had 198 Chances. Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania said in Harrisburg of a bill that he opposed: "This bill, at first glance, is full of promise and enthusiasm and hope, but it is naive. It is like the young man of Kensington who proposed for the hand of the millionaire's daughter. 'Well,' said the millionaire, frowning thoughtfully, 'what are your prospects? Is there any chance of promotion in your business?' 'Any chance?' cried the young man. 'Well, I should say so. Why, we employ 200 men, and my job is next to the lowest in the establishment.'"

That Law Again. For miles and miles the through passenger train had plodded along in the wake of the slow freight. The travelers grew irksome and even petulant. "Conductor," says one of the bold-est of them, "why do you not get that freight to take a siding while we go by?" "Under the Hepburn law," explains the conductor, sadly, "we are not allowed to pass anything." Success Magazine.

Where He Was Known. "Who is this fellow Rush you spoke of?" "Oh, he's a well-known chauffeur." "A well-known chauffeur?" "That's what I said!" "Why, I never heard of him." "Well, you would if you were a court clerk, like I am!"

A COLOSSAL SALE!!

BELL OF GAYLORD

To the Front again with . . .

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Surpassing all his former great efforts!

Complete Sacrifice of the Seasons Profits with an Eye to the future!

We expect this sale to compel every consumer within 50 miles to meet BELL face to face and make his store their future Trading Point.

We are taking advantage of the great opportunity offered by the holding of

The Otsego County Fair

at Gaylord, when hundreds of strangers will be in town to put on one of our justly famous sales, but notwithstanding the fact that we will do a vast volume of business with old friends (who have grown to appreciate the meaning of our sale announcement) are even more ambitious. We want to make it worth your while to come some distance to see "BELL" and see the Fair, combine pleasure with business (the saving of a dollar is business) and come to Gaylord's Gala week, Bring the wife—Bring the children—Tell your neighbors to come—we are complete outfitters to all mankind. We will take care of your bundles or luggage with no cost to you, we will act as a Free Information Bureau and Pay Railroad Fare and Dinner to Purchasers of \$20.00 or more.

CONSIDER

Mr. Man, young or old, you will need a good serviceable suit or overcoat this season, perhaps both, as we are promised a long cold winter, and a well tailored guaranteed piece of merchandise would evidently cost quite a sum, before investing a dollar in any article of wearing apparel, study your own interests and see our offerings during this sale, both as to style and prices. You take no chances your money will be cheerfully returned to you for any article that you buy of us that does not give complete satisfaction.

Sale Opens Saturday, September 14th, 1907.

"9 o'clock a. m."

and will continue through the Fair and Succeeding week.

Are Your Women Folks and Children Supplied for Fall and Winter

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The man who considers an advertisement a contract, and who wants no money that does not bring satisfaction.

NOTE—If you have not received a copy of our price list—drop us a card, we will mail you one showing samples of the thousand great money saving offerings presented

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Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 5th day of May, A. D. 1906, executed by William Millikin and Helen Millikin, his wife, to George W. Brott of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, in liber H, of mortgages on pages 446 and 447, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two hundred dollars (\$200.00) principal, and sixteen dollars and sixty-one cents (\$16.61) interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and so suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township twenty-five (25) north of range three (3) west, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, July 8th, 1907.
GEORGE W. BROTT, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Att'y for Mortgagee.
Business address, Grayling, Mich. July 11-13

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DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.

Trains Run by Nilesdith Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.
2 25	D. Fredric A.	12 25
	" S. R. "	
12 45	" Fayette "	112 00
3 00	" Deward "	11 40
	" M. River "	
13 15	" B. L. J. n. "	111 20
	" C. Lake "	
	" S. Lake "	
13 20	" Ma. Road "	111 15
13 35	" Lake H. d. "	111 05
3 50	" ALBA "	10 20
4 20	" Gr. River "	9 40
4 30	" Ge. Camp "	9 30
4 35	" J. n. River "	9 25
4 40	" Wards "	9 20
5 10	" A. J. ord's "	9 00
p. m.		a. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where positions above.

CLARK HAIR, Gen. Manager.

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It is the policy of the company to protect its patents and to prevent the sale of cheap imitations of its products.

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